

外論選輯

「英經濟學報」論「爭取德國問題」
Economist Sees Equality For Germany In The Western Union As Essential

The "Economist" discussing what it terms the struggle for Germany says "General Sir Brian Robertson's speech at Dusseldorf on April 7th marked one more definite stage in the development of a joint Anglo-American-Instead of a Western European policy towards Germany. E.R.P. is now law and General Robertson was able to link his demand that the Germans should recognise the division of their country with the news that their coming state would not only share in the flow of Marshall dollars but would enter a permanent organization to be set up as successor to the committee for European economic cooperation and enjoy the benefits of membership of the western union.

最近，英國「經濟學報」週刊，評論它所謂「爭取德國問題」時，說：「四月七日羅伯特遜將軍在杜塞爾道夫的演說，可以說明英美（不是西歐）對德國政策進入了，一個更明確的階段。美國援款計劃，已經成為法律，而羅伯特遜將軍又會把下面兩件事聯繫在一起：他會要求德國人承認德國分裂為二的事實，又會告訴他們：不但德國可以分享美元，並且可以參加西歐的永久組織。」

德國的分裂被視爲兩半

A Nation Divided Through The Heart
Germany cannot be treated as just another example of the existing split between east and west since here the dividing line runs not along national frontiers but through the heart of the country. Germans cannot be won by economic bribes alone. The increased flow of food and raw materials is indeed essential. In short a competition for the soul of Germany is now no longer avoidable and it is the soul that must be won. The Russians will always have the advantage of speed. The west has all the handicaps of its hesitancy.

「德國」並不能再被視爲東西分裂一例，因爲德國的分裂線並不是沿着國境線劃的，而是穿過了她的「心臟」。只用經濟的賄賂，並不能爭取德國。源源運來的物資，固然重要，但更重要的是爭取德國人的靈魂，蘇聯在這方面，每每是迅速的，而我們每每是緩慢的。

西方國家應出其主權的一部給西歐聯邦
Western States Must Surrender Part Of Their Own Sovereignty

The problem is to recreate a Germany with full powers of a centralised government and with unimpaired industrial capacity—anything less than this will make democratic Germany less attractive to the Germans than Soviet Germany. But Germany re-established must not start on a third adventure of aggressive nationalism or frighten its western neighbours. If Germany is to have equal rights in the western union but still not to have enough sovereignty left to be a menace then it follows that the other western states must equally surrender to the union some of their own national sovereignty. This is a hard point but inescapable.

當前的問題，是一方面創立一個中央集權的政府，另一方面保持她的工業能力，但是，德國的政權，需以不構成威脅的威脅爲限。而在西歐聯邦中，不但德國，而且連其他國家，都要把他們的一部主權交給西歐聯邦……這是很困難的一步，但是不能不邁出的。

Sooner or later the Germans will test any international society of which they are asked to be members by the touchstone of equality. The first requirement for a solution of the German problem on which all else hangs is therefore that there should be a near western union and that Germany should from the outset be regarded as a full member. The second requirement is that the policy should take shape quickly as there is little time left in which the western occupying powers will have any power of decision left for the Germans who will not for ever remain in their present sullen passivity.

「歐洲聯盟問題」，有兩個條件：第一，德國須被視爲聯邦的正式成員；第二，動作要快，因爲德國人已不耐於目前的陰沉的波動態度了。

The only alternatives are to see Germany either as an equal member of western partnership or as the spearhead of the eastern bloc.

「現在，不是德國變成西方的夥伴，便是變成東歐的急先鋒」，此無他途了。

美聖地託管計劃
中國表示贊成
China Generally Supports U.S. Plan for Palestine-Russia Opposes

Lake, Successor, (USIS)—The political committee of the U.N. general assembly late today heard preliminary views of delegates from six countries on the future of strife ridden Palestine, where Britain surrenders her mandate authority by May 15.

（天津美國新聞處倫敦電）聯合國大會政治委員會今日聽取六國代表關於巴勒斯坦問題之初步意見，蓋美國即將於五月十五日放棄其委任統治權。

The views came after U.S. delegate Warren R. Austin submitted a program toward solution of the issue, calling for (1) truce in the fighting (2) temporary U.N. trusteeship (3) economic development.

（天津美國新聞處倫敦電）對利用斯提普托米心（Streptomycin）治療結核病，已獲若干進步。

British Advance in Use of Streptomycin

London, (LPS)—An outstanding advance in the use of streptomycin in tuberculous meningitis is claimed by the British Medical Research Council in a report published in this week's "Lancet". The report deals with 105 out of 138 cases treated in a trial scheme. Of those on whom streptomycin treatment was started before August 15, 87 have died and 30 are making good progress after 120 or more days. The treatment prolonged the course of the disease in most cases, produced a considerable improvement in many and possibly a clinical cure in a few. The report adds that "an important finding is that prospects of a favourable response are greatest in early cases."

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行憲後之立法院
China's New Legislative Yuan

Nanking, Apr. 21. (Reuter)—China's new Legislative Yuan under the constitution will meet for the first time on May 1, within one week from the conclusion of the National Assembly.

路透社南京四月二十一日電：中國行憲政府組成後之立法院，依照憲法規定，應於國民大會閉會後一週內召開首次會議，即五月一日。

Preparations are being made for the registration of new legislators, who will hold their initial conference in the National Assembly Hall.

準備工作，現已開始，並着手新立法委員之登記事宜，此等新立法委員，將在國民大會閉會後，舉行首次會議。

Meanwhile Dr. Sun Fo, incumbent President of the Legislative Yuan, has renounced his seat as new legislator in anticipation of being elected Vice-President.

同時現任立法院長孫科博士，因參加總統競選，已聲明放棄其立法院長職位。

Coinciding with the announcement, the Kuomintang Headquarters declared that the inter-party arrangement of allocation of seats is not applying to the new Legislative Yuan, as it did in the case of the National Assembly legislators who were freely elected.

In a statement issued yesterday afternoon, it upheld their stand against any possible attempt to exclude them from the new Legislative Yuan.

與孫氏之聲明同時，中央黨部亦宣佈，各黨派分配席位辦法，如陳大立案所實行者，不適用於立法委員，在昨日午後發表之聲明中，該黨堅持本身立場，反對將彼等排除於新立法院之任何企圖。

Declaring that "no miracle should be sought" in attempting to solve any problem, the statement said the election dispute should be settled on the basis of law and reason.

該聲明於宣佈「欲解決任何問題，絕無奇蹟可尋」；後稱：選舉糾紛應依法理解決。

利用斯提普托米心
治療結核病
已獲若干進步

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尼加拉瓜軍人哥斯達黎加
美國提出抗議
認爲干涉哥國內政
Nicaraguan Troops Invade Costa Rica

Washington, Apr. 20. (Reuter)—Nicaraguan troops have invaded the rebellion-torn neighbouring Central American Republic of Costa Rica "to protect Nicaragua from an invasion by Costa Rican forces," a United States State Department spokesman declared last night.

路透社華盛頓四月二十一日電：美國國務院發言人昨晚宣佈，尼加拉瓜軍隊，已侵入哥斯達黎加，以保護尼加拉瓜免受哥斯達黎加軍隊之侵入。

The number of forces involved was not known, but the War Minister of Nicaragua, General Anastasio Somoza, had ordered his troops to seize strategic Costa Rican points on "protection" grounds, it was added.

入侵軍隊之數目尚不詳，但據稱，尼加拉瓜國防部長蘇摩查，曾命令其軍隊，保護「尼加拉瓜」免受哥斯達黎加軍隊之侵入。

A right-wing rebellion has been raging in the Republic of Costa Rica for more than a month after President Teodoro Picado, declaring that the Conservative National Party had won the Presidential elections by fraud, had refused to give up his post.

自皮加多總統聲明保守黨係以虛偽方法獲選總統，因而不肯將總統職位讓與皮加多將軍，皮加多將軍遂於四月十五日發動叛亂。

Diplomatic officials here said their latest information on the Costa Rican peace talks taking place since a cease-fire was called last week indicated that there were fairly good prospects of success.

此間外交官員曾稱：蘇摩查所提議之哥斯達黎加政府與叛軍間之停戰，已獲若干進展，但皮加多總統之拒絕，使停戰行動，目前尚無進展。

The United States Charge d'Affaires at Managua, capital of Nicaragua, has made a very strong informal protest to General Somoza against his intervention.

哥斯達黎加首都之美國代辦，曾向尼加拉瓜國防部長蘇摩查將軍提出強烈抗議，抗議干涉哥斯達黎加內政。

不著火油類
英科學家發明
British Scientists Evolve Non-Inflammable Oil

London, (LPS)—A non inflammable lubricant with countless commercial possibilities has been perfected by scientists of Birmingham University after six years of secret research.

（天津美國新聞處倫敦電）有一不易著火之滑潤油類，在商業上，具有無窮可能，已爲伯明翰大學科學家，經過六年之秘密研究後，製成問世。

This was disclosed yesterday by Professor Maurice Stacey head of the team of research workers.

此事爲該校研究組組長，施大西教授所發表。

The first possibilities of the substance—temporarily known as the "Birmingham process"—became evident in early atomic research with fluorine, a green gas twenty times more poisonous than strychnine.

Professor Stacey said yesterday "the idea was to find a chemically stable substance which could be used in handling uranium gases. That purpose was achieved but in addition we discovered that this substance has immense potentialities as a safe lubricant in aviation and motoring. With modifications it can be used

in plastics, lacquers and in the linings of chemical apparatus. The simple effect of the discovery is that it is now possible to produce on a commercial scale flameproof oils and lubricants.

該物質之第一可能性（暫名之爲「伯明翰法」）係於初期利用弗羅原子能時，已形顯著。按弗羅爲一種綠色氣體，較之馬錢素，毒過二十倍。施大西教授昨日宣佈：「我等意欲覓一能用以處理鎂素之化學固定劑，是項計畫，業已達成，惟我等此外，又行發現此物質，可供航空及汽車行駛上，作爲全滑潤油之主要成分。該物質經行變更，即能用作於塑料、漆料，及於化學儀器之襯裡。該項發現之單獨效果，即爲今已在商業規模上產生一種不易著火之油類及滑潤油。」

中國駐暹大使
不日赴任
暹羅政府派員赴暹考察
Chinese Envoy to Siam

Bangkok, Apr. 21. (Reuter)—Dr. Hsieh Pao-tai, Chinese Government official who has been appointed Ambassador to Siam, is expected here at the end of the month, the Chinese Embassy announced today.

路透社曼谷四月二十一日電：此間中國大使館今日宣佈稱，中國駐暹大使，已任命謝寶泰（譯音）博士爲中國駐暹大使，謝氏可於月底抵此。

The Embassy spokesman added that the Chinese Government's attitude to the new Government of Siam, headed by Marshal Pibul Songkram, would be made known by this week-end.

大使館發言人又稱，中國政府對於暹羅新政府之態度，將於本週末有所說明。當其政府正式接見謝氏時，中國政府對暹羅之態度，將正式說明。

（曼谷電）謝氏之到任，將使中國政府對暹羅之態度，更趨明確。謝氏之到任，將使中國政府對暹羅之態度，更趨明確。

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美首批救濟物資星期六抵滬
張總裁談美援大部用於購人民日用品
U.S. RELIEF SUPPLIES

Shanghai, Apr. 22. (Reuter)—The first shipment of relief supplies which China purchased with US\$50,000,000 advanced from \$460,000,000 is scheduled to arrive here on Saturday aboard the ocean liner Dr. Lykes, it is learned here. The supplies include 7,000 tons of rice and over 2,000 tons of cotton, sulphur and fertilizer.

路透社上海四月二十二日電：此間消息，由美運來之第一批救濟物資，將於星期六抵達上海，此批物資係由中國政府向美國政府訂購，價值美金四千萬元，其中有大米七千噸，棉花，硫磺及肥料二千噸。

According to Dr. Chang Kia-ngau, Governor of the Central Bank of China, more than \$300,000,000 out of the

aid funds approved by Congress will be spent on the Chinese people in the form of commodities, a list of which is now being compiled by Chinese Government leaders.

據中央銀行總裁張嘉璈氏談話，美援中之三億美元，將用於購買人民日用品，政府目前正編製此項物資之清單。

The Chinese Government is expected to sign a letter of intent before aid commodities flow into China in a formal manner. The cargo arriving on Saturday was purchased after the United States realized the urgency to increase food supplies in China.

美援物資正式運來中國前，中國政府將先簽定意向書，俾美援物資能以正式手續運來中國。該批物資係於星期六抵達上海，此批物資係由中國政府向美國政府訂購，價值美金四千萬元，其中有大米七千噸，棉花，硫磺及肥料二千噸。

各地戰訊
THE CHINA CIVIL WAR SITUATION

Shanghai, Apr. 21. (Reuter)—The Nationalist Command in Shantung Province threw over 60 aircraft into action in the battle for Weihai to-day as the Communist besiegers stepped up their attacks on the railway city from three sides.

路透社上海四月二十一日電：魯省衛海關今日發生激烈戰事，國民黨軍隊向東北方面之共產黨軍隊發動猛攻，共產黨軍隊則從三面進攻此鐵路城市。

Mainly as a result of this air support the Government garrison were able to maintain their positions intact, according to pro-Government despatches which added that strong Government forces are at present fighting their way from the west and east to the relief of the defenders.

據接近政府方面電訊稱：由於此強大之空軍支援，衛海關守軍得以維持其陣地，政府軍正由西及東兩面進攻，以解救守軍。

Turning to North China, the spokesman said that large Government reinforcements are being rushed from Tsinan and Tientsin to the relief of the garrison forces in Weihai. During the past three weeks' fighting, General Teng claimed that the Nationalists inflicted more than twenty thousand casualties on the rebels while the Government only sustained three or four thousand.

發言人稱：此批援軍，正向北平方面之國民黨軍隊發動猛攻，政府軍正由西及東兩面進攻，以解救守軍。

（天津電）衛海關守軍，已獲若干進展，但皮加多總統之拒絕，使停戰行動，目前尚無進展。

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美配售粉糧抵津
More American Rationing Flour Due Here

Local:—The 19,736 large bags American rationing flour carried by the steamer "New Peking", arrived here yesterday, according to USIS Tientsin. Another batch about 1,240 bags aboard the "Anliang" steamer, is expected to be here today from Shanghai.

據天津美新聞處訊：由「新北京」輪運到之一萬九千七百三十六袋美國配粉，已於昨日抵達天津。另一批約一千二百四十袋，由「安利」輪運到，預計今日自上海抵津。

美國將在北海
舉行強大海軍演習
信譽後，一次海軍兵力規模
海軍部將向何政務會議
Naval Manoeuvres in North Sea

London, Apr. 21. (Reuter)—The biggest British Naval Force to be mustered since the war will take part in surprise manoeuvres in the North Sea next month.

路透社倫敦四月二十一日電：英國最大海軍力量，將於下月中，參加在北北海面舉行之一次強大海軍演習，此項演習係以英國海軍兵力之實力爲主。

Capital ships, lying idle since it was decided last year to reduce the size of the Home Fleet, are being commissioned again for this first major post-war demonstration of British sea power.

自去年決定裁減英國海軍以來，即停止不動之主力艦，現又奉命參加此項後戰海軍力量之規模演習。

The manoeuvres will follow the pattern of the type of attack which might be expected in the event of an assault on Britain.

此次演習將採取攻擊戰術，在假想英國遭受攻擊時之行動。海軍部將向何政務會議，報告此項演習之重要性。

The Admiralty stated to-day there was "no political significance whatever" in the manoeuvres. Experts, however, pointed out that they indicate Britain could put a formidable force into action almost immediately in an emergency.

海軍部稱：此項演習之重要性，在於其能顯示英國海軍之實力。海軍部將向何政務會議，報告此項演習之重要性。

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國際述評
國際政局瞻望
WORLD POLITICAL OUTLOOK

註：本文因考慮關係，發表時間較晚文中所述六國倫敦會議及意大利選舉等，均已過去，惟國際大勢，是否從此明朗，似不能一語斷定，本文對此仍不無可供參考之處，因特予以發表。

When the conference on Germany is resumed next week it is expected to produce a definite programme for the political evolution of Western Germany, and that a decisive Soviet reaction to such a programme is also to be expected.

一般人都預期當倫敦會議下週在倫敦恢復的時候，對於西德政治的演進將產生一個有決定性的計劃出來。同時，當然啦，蘇聯對於這一計劃，一定表示堅決反對，也是預料中的事。

Meanwhile, the Special Assembly of the United Nations in New York, will make a second bid to find a successor government in Palestine which can control the spreading civil war and bring peace to the Middle East. Thus the Palestine situation may be clarified by the United Nations Organisation disclosing its actual intention.

倫敦會議同時，在紐約的聯合國特別大會，也會對於巴力斯坦問題，作再度的努力，以尋求一個足以控制目前巴勒斯坦的內戰同時又能爲中東獲致和平的政府。據巴力斯坦目前的局勢，可能因爲聯合國對這個問題正式宣佈而趨於明朗化。

As far as Italy is concerned, the choice of either Eastern or Western "Democracy" may also bring current uncertainties to an end, while in Berlin a similar clarification may be reached by the Western Occupation Powers deciding on their plans and by the reactions of their Soviet colleagues.

說到意大利……這個東西兩集團爭鬥最激烈的地方——「民主」的實行也許可以結束目前不安的局勢，而在柏林方面，由於西方佔領國對德國問題的決定和蘇聯對這種決定的反應，亦可以使局勢產生同樣的明朗化。

The resumed London Conference on Germany can take as its starting point one issue which last March occupied much time and produced some controversy—the form of the integration of Western Germany in the European Recovery Programme. The signing of the European Recovery Programme Convention by General Sir Brian Robertson, the British Military Governor in Germany, on behalf of the British and United States Zones, and by General Pierre Koenig, on behalf of the French zone, means that this preoccupation of the earlier London discussions has now become an accomplished fact. It must be presumed that such aspects of the decision to include West Germany among the recipients of the Marshall Aid are still controversial and unsettled. The agenda for next week's conference has not yet been circulated to the delegations, but there is every reason to suppose that the new session will be dominated by the question of a future West German Government. If the conference is successful, it will result in a definite and agreed plan which will supersede the numerous British, French and United States drafts and programmes. It is clear that its conclusions must be expected to have important repercussions in inter-allied relationships in Berlin; since the end of the first session of the London Conference on Germany the most authoritative pronouncement on the intentions of the Western Powers was that made by General Sir Brian Robertson to the Landtag (Parliament) of North-Rhine-Westphalia, on April 7. From this it is clear that the British Government, at any rate, plans a further important evolution in the political structure of Western Germany in the not too distant future.

倫敦會議恢復，可能是在上月（三月）曾去不少時間而且曾發生不少爭論的問題的起點。這裏所說的問題，就是在馬歇爾計劃下，成立西德統一政府，換言之，也就是西德加入馬歇爾計劃的問題。德國美佔區總督羅伯特遜代表英法美佔區和法佔區代表佔領區，宣佈歐洲復興計劃公約一事，意思等於說上週倫敦會議所決定的意見，現在已經成了「既成事實」，不過我們還得設想一個問題，就是馬歇爾計劃也包含在馬歇爾計劃下的新決定，這是一個爭論未決的問題。如果這次會議成功，結果必然產生一個明確而且一致同意的計劃，這個計劃將要代替英美法三國以前擬定的草案，而計劃的結論，對於今後柏林問題的發展，必然有重要影響。是德蘭斯的事，是巴力斯坦的事，是意大利的事，是柏林的事，這是一個點燃的導火線，自從第一次倫敦會議結束以來的一個權威聲明，從這一點顯然可以看到美國政府，在不久的將來，將不顧一切而使西德政府的形成，獲得進一步的重要發展。

If the London discussions on Germany may be expected to bring events in Berlin to a head, the current Italian General Election besides deciding the vital issue of the scope of Soviet influence in Europe, may also be expected to bring events in Trieste to a head. There is now virtually no chance that the Soviet Government will show its attitude to the substance of the proposal to return the Trieste free territory to Italy until after the Italian election results are known. When they are known, both this issue and negotiations on the future of the former Italian colonies are likely to become urgent.

如果倫敦會議能使柏林問題有進展，那末日前意大利大選的結果，除了決定蘇聯在歐洲方面影響力如何而外，也可以使的德國問題獲得進展。在意大利選舉結果未分曉前，要蘇聯政府確實表示對的港灣問題的態度，是絕不可能的。但一旦意大利選舉結果揭曉，那末這一問題以及前意大利殖民地問題的處理問題，都有可能解決。

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